TAFT FORESEES NO WAR

RIDICULES THE TALK.

Secretary Speaks at Nashua, N. H., and Lowell, Mass.

Lowell, Mass., Feb. 19.—William H. Taft, Secretary of War, ended a two days' visit to New Hampshire and Massachusetts this evening and left Lowell at 6:45 o'clock for Boston, where he boarded the Federal Express at 8 o'clock for Washington. The Secretary delivered two addresses, one in Nashua this afternoon, which was devoted entirely to a description of the work being carried on by the government in the Philippine Islands and to the progress being made in digging the Panama Canal, and this evening he gave a talk before the members of the Lowell Board of Trade. He spoke about twenty-five minutes here. In the course of his address he referred to the relations between Japan and the United States. Mr. Taft said that in his opinion there was no possibility of war with Japan. His recent visit to the Orient, he said, convinced him that the war talk was ridiculous.

Mr. Taft left the home of Governor Charles M. Floyd, in Manchester, N. H., where he passed the night, early in the day, and, accompanied by the Governor and by ex-Governor Frank W. Rollins, viewed points of interest about that city. The Secretary was invited by Herman F. Straw, agent of the Amoskeag Corporation, the largest cotton cloth manufacturing concern in the world, to inspect a portion of the plant. Following the inspection, a committee of Nashua citizens, headed by Charles J. Hamblett, former United States District Attorney, joined Mr. Taft and party and escorted him to the station, where they boarded the 10:25 express for Nashua.

GREETING FROM SEVERAL HUNDRED.

At Nashua Junction a crowd of several hundred persons greeted Secretary Taft, notwithstanding that a heavy snowstorm was in progress. The welcome of the city was extended by Mayor Albert Shedd, and the Secretary was heartily cheered by the crowd. The party was then driven to Beasom Hall, where a luncheon was served at noon, following a reception during which Mr. Taft was introduced to about two hundred of the leading business men of Nashua. He thanked them for their greeting to him, which, he remarked, "was irrespective of creed or party." He said that he was glad to find that the business depression in New Hampshire was less serious than in some other parts of the country.

The Secretary was then escorted to O'Donnell Hall, where he gave a talk on the Philippines and the Panama Canal before a large audience, which greeted him with cheers. Mr. Taft began his speech by saying that he understood this to be a non-partisan gathering and he did not intend to talk politics, but only to invite attention to some of the work that had been done by the government of the United States under the policy of expansion. He then entered on a discussion of the work of the government in the Philippines, along the line of his addresses at Concord and Manchester yesterday.

PHILIPPINE GOVERNMENT EXPERIMENT.

After telling of the geographical features, the inhabitants, churches, schools and business pursuits of the islands, the speaker said:

Our government in the Philippines has been an experiment, and is still largely an experiment. Opposed to our position there are the officials of the English colonial government, who hold that while everything possible should be done for the business prosperity and health of the people, little if anything should be done for the education of the people, especially toward the line of self-government. This they term a mistake, arguing that if this is done many among the natives will become agitators for political independence. I cannot tell what future assemblies may become, but that one just closed has certainly been dignified and conscientious.

The question brings two phases: The first, perhaps, being whether it is desired that the colony should remain a colony, peaceful and contented and prosperous, or whether the islands shall progress to be some day free and independent. The latter phase, I believe to be the nearest in accord with the liberty loving forefathers of ours who drafted and signed the Declaration of Independence.

The latter part of the Secretary's address was devoted to the Panama Canal. He said that the location chosen was selected because it was the narrowest and lowest place in the backbone of the mountain range which extends through the continents of North and South America. The distance at low water mark from shore to shore was forty-two miles, but the canal channel, he said, must be continued some distance into tide water at each end, so that the total distance of canal channel, forty-five feet deep, would be fifty miles.

Secretary Taft reviewed the considerations which led to the decision to construct a sea level canal, and gave further details in connection with his own observations made in connection with the operations at Panama.

WARM RECEPTION AT LOWELL.

At the close of this meeting the Secretary started for Lowell, arriving here shortly before 4 o'clock. He was met by a large crowd and was cheered as he appeared on the station platform. He was escorted to the Yorick Club, where he held a reception and passed a social hour.

Mr. Taft went to Associate Hall at 5 o'clock. There a reception was given him by the Board of Trade prior to the annual banquet of the organization. He shook hands with four hundred members of the board and then delivered an address of about twenty-five minutes. A generous reception was accorded him by the diners. The Secretary spoke in part as follows:

Within recent years the United States has advanced to the position of one of the world's powers, although this advancement has been the result in part of a war which was practically thrust upon us as a people.

The possession of the Philippines and Porto Rico wields a far greater influence among the world's nations than we at home suppose. There is a great deal in the influence of that which affects the eye. The visit of sixteen battleships to the Pacific will have an excellent effect for peace rather than for war. We are not going about the world with a chip on our shoulders. We are not hunting war. That is the last thing that this country wants.

As between Japan and the United States, my journey to Japan convinced me that there is not the slightest danger of war. Jingoes in Japan and in America are largely responsible for the war rumors that are in circulation. We are the last government in the world with which Japan would seek war. Our historical relations and our trade relations have made Japan a very friendly nation. What under heaven do we want to fight Japan for? Should we go into a war with Japan I look to the future with alarm, because we would find it necessary to expend a vast amount of capital and become a warlike nation. And such a condition is bad for any country. Reports of war with Japan should be stamped upon at every opportunity, and that is what I am trying to do.

I apprehend no danger from the civilization of China, as some people profess. The argument has been that if China comes into competition with us we will be wiped out commercially. I hold that the more the Chinese are civilized the better market they will represent for the United States.

Mr. Taft finished his remarks just before 6.30 o'clock and was driven to the Middlesex street station, where Vice-President Frank Barr of the Boston & Maine Railroad received him in his private car.

Boston, Feb. 19.—Secretary Taft arrived at the North Station in Boston at 7.20 o'clock this evening. Accompanied by ex-Congressman Samuel L. Powers he was driven to the South Station. He started for Washington on the Federal Express at 8 o'clock.

WALL STREET STORY INTERESTS TAFT.

Glad to Hear of Financial Conversion and an Endowment Fund.

Boston, Feb. 19.—The Boston News Bureau, a recognized financial authority of State Street, tonight issued a statement in which it says:

We have high Wall Street information to the effect that leading financial interests have agreed to the nomination of William H. Taft for the Presidency and that other than possibly the opposition of the Standard Oil interest there will be no concerted Wall Street effort to oppose his election.

The agreement on the part of these large financial interests carries with it the political support for Taft which, it is believed, will insure his election. The favorite sons of New York, Pennsylvania, Indiana and Illinois will each receive the complimentary vote of his state delegation, after which the vote will be massed for the nomination of Mr. Taft.

The Roosevelt influence throughout the country is recognized by the political and financial leaders and there is a well grounded belief that, while Mr. Taft in the Presidential chair will not take any backward steps in carrying out the reforms under way, he will use the discretionary powers which he possesses for the general good of the country. There is more to this understanding than mere belief.

We understand that wealthy family connections of Mr. Taft have set aside $500,000 as an endowment fund for his benefit and that these family connections have had considerable to do with bringing about the agreement on the part of the influential interests to support the Taft nomination. Leading members of the Democratic National Committee admit that Mr. Bryan cannot be defeated for the Democratic nomination, but there is a strong element in the Democratic party which will use its influence for the election of Taft in preference to Bryan, both in the East and in the West.

Ex-Congressman Samuel E. Powers, New England manager for Mr. Taft, refused to comment on the statement. "No comment is necessary," he said. "Everybody is for Taft, even Wall Street."

Mr. Taft, who reached Boston at 7:30 o'clock tonight, read the statement with care and at first refused to make any comment. Pressed for an answer, he said that he would not deny the accuracy of the statement, for he could not tell what his friends had been doing for him. He remarked, however, that "it sounds good." He intimated that he might make it the occasion for an official statement later.

The statement regarding the $500,000 endowment seemed to please Mr. Taft. "So they are not only going to elect me, but support me after I get in the White House," he said.

WILL BOLT FOR BRYAN.

Nebraskan's Friends Plan "Rump" Delegation to Denver Convention.

The friends of William J. Bryan in this state believing that the regular New York Democracy will be anti-Bryan at the Denver convention are out with a call for the organization of a "rump" delegation. The movement apparently is being steered by Sherman S. Momand, of No. 305 Columbus avenue, assisted by Godfrey E. Lehner, Fred Cyrus Leubuscher, John L. Murphy, Thomas Mullen, Daniel Cavanaugh, Charles Q. Turner and C. M. Sheehan. A man named Sherman S. Momand ran as a Hearst candidate two years ago for Senator against Martin Saxe and was beaten by six thousand votes.

On paper this list of organizers does not look formidable. Some of them never were heard of before politically. That does not mean, however, that with the Bryan men in control at Denver they will not have full recognition. The Bryan men have issued a circular addressed "To Real Democrats," in which they say:

There is a conspiracy on to prevent Bryan's nomination by the coming Democratic National Convention. Of necessity the result of this conspiracy hinges upon the action of the New York delegation. It is hoped to prevent Bryan's nomination under the two-thirds rule, the money power foreseeing an easy Republican victory could they but divide the Democratic party.

The "Democratic" party of New York State, and particularly of New York City, both the McClellan and Murphy factions, is under the control of Thomas F. Ryan, who, it may be said, is the head of the political trust in this state, if not, indeed, of the nation.

Ryan's influence also dominates the Republican machine, and it seems extremely likely that upon his will will depend who shall be the "choice" of the Republicans of this state for President at their convention.

Recognizing the fact, as we do, that in the present state of public affairs the welfare of the people demands a movement transcending strict party lines, we, the undersigned, fearing for the outcome at Denver, have determined to call upon all loyal Democrats and other patriotic voters of all parties to rally to our standard that we may present a delegation from this state to the next Democratic National Convention prepared to be in full sympathy with the majority of the party of the country as represented thereat.

Referring to Bryan, the statement says: "We declare in advance that it is our purpose should the convention assembled at Denver in July decide to recognize ours as the regular Democracy of New York State to vote for his nomination upon every ballot—first, last and all the time." The Bryan men will meet to-morrow night at the Victoria to perfect their organization.

FOR POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

Bill Introduced by Senator Knox to Carry Out Ideas of Postmaster General.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Senator Knox to-day introduced a bill to establish a system of postal savings banks. The bill embodies the plan outlined by the Postmaster General in his annual report and which he has advocated in public addresses as being calculated to encourage economy and thrift and to afford a place of deposit free from any possibility of doubt or suspicion for vast sums of money which might be otherwise hoarded and kept out of circulation through ignorance or lack of confidence. The bill authorizes the Postmaster General to establish a system of postal savings banks composed of such money order offices as he may designate for that purpose.

The bill provides that such postal savings banks shall receive deposits of money in even dollars, with $1 as a minimum, and postmasters are required to make daily reports to the Postmaster General, who will forward to the depositor a written acknowledgment of its receipt. Interest at the rate of 2 per cent per annum is allowed depositors, and the Postmaster General is authorized to place the money deposited in postal savings banks in national banks at a rate of interest satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury. Withdrawals of deposits may be made at any time, subject to certain regulations. The bill carries an appropriation of $100,000 to give it effect.

FRENCH ARBITRATION TREATY.

Ratified by the Senate As a "Special Agreement."

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 19.—The Senate to-day ratified the arbitration treaty with France, without division, after a unanimously favorable report had been made by Senator Lodge for the Committee on Foreign Relations. As previously announced in these dispatches, the treaty retains the words "special agreement," where "treaty" was inserted in the treaties which were amended four years ago, but provides that each such special agreement shall be submitted to the Senate for its approval and ratification. The retention of the expression "special agreement," it was explained in committee, was necessary because were the term "treaty" substituted it would affect the procedure in foreign countries, while the provision that such agreements shall be submitted to the Senate for approval and ratification amply guards the provisions of the Constitution in this country.

A CURIOUS FOOD

Elijah's Manna

IT'S CHOICE, TOO.

Easily the most delicious flavour of any flake food known.

No Cooking Required.

Be sure the food comes to the table crisp. When package is allowed to remain open the moisture of the air makes it tough. In such case insist that it be dried in an oven as per directions on pkg., then it is delicious.

Large family pkg. 15c.

Postum Cereal Co., Ltd., makers, Battle Creek, Mich.

Served in all first class restaurants.

TO AMEND ALDRICH BILL

Senator Johnston's Suggestion Commends Itself to Sponsor of Measure.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 19.—Senator Johnston, of Alabama, made a speech in the Senate to-day on the Aldrich bill, in the course of which he offered an amendment providing that the banks in non-reserve cities shall be required to maintain reserves of not less than 15 per cent, of which 10 per cent shall be retained in their own vaults, of which at least half must be in gold or lawful money and the other half may consist of the securities which, under Section 2 of the Aldrich bill, are prescribed as the basis for emergency currency.

Under the existing law the banks in non-reserve cities are required to maintain a reserve of 15 per cent, but need retain only 9 per cent in their own vaults. The Aldrich bill, as originally introduced, provided that hereafter banks must retain 10 per cent, that is to say, two-thirds of their reserves, in their own vaults. This was stricken out in committee because of the opposition of the minority, led by Senator Taliaferro, of Florida. Mr. Taliaferro indicated to-day, however, that he would not oppose the Johnston amendment.

It is entirely likely that Senator Aldrich, who is in charge of the bill which bears his name, will accept the Johnston amendment, as it appeals to the Senator from Rhode Island as wise legislation. Were the banks permitted to retain one-third of their reserves in the prescribed securities their return therefrom would be larger—probably 4 per cent—than it is from that portion deposited in the banks in reserve cities, on which they receive only 2 per cent. The banks would be able to convert such securities into cash at any time or could hypothecate them with the Treasury in the event of an emergency and receive 90 per cent of their value in national bank currency, so that such a provision would prove an incentive to the banks to invest a portion of their reserves in such securities.

There are many Democratic Senators who favor the Johnston amendment, and its adoption would doubtless result in enlisting considerable Democratic support for the bill.

There has been some disposition to criticise the reluctance of the Senator from Rhode Island to press his measure and the disposition of the debate to drag. The fact is, however, that the bill is gaining strength daily, and Mr. Aldrich is too wise a leader to press the matter so long as such is the case. The more Senators investigate the situation the more convinced they become that this is the only remedial financial legislation which can be enacted at this session and the less willing are they to assume the risk of adjourning without enacting any measure which would serve to obviate such a stringency as the country has recently experienced.

Senator Nelson will before long speak in support of his amendment requiring that the government guarantee the deposits in all national banks, an amendment which may find some support among Republican Senators. Senator Paynter, of Kentucky, on the other hand, will speak against the amendment, as under the constitution of his state similar legislation could not be enacted in favor of the state banks, and were the government to take such action concerning national banks the state banks would be driven out of existence. There is considerable opposition to this amendment on the minority side, and although some Senators may support it out of compliment to Mr. Bryan it is doubtful if there is a corporal's guard which favors it at heart.

FOWLER BILL PRAISED.

Comparison of It with Aldrich Bill to Disadvantage of Latter.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 19.—A comparison of the Aldrich and Fowler currency bills by Charles A. Conant, Lyman J. Gage and Joseph French Johnston, head of the New York School of Commerce, at a hearing before the House Committee on Banking and Currency to-day, was decidedly unfavorable to the former measure and gave the advocates of Representative Fowler's scheme renewed hope. The Aldrich bill was severely criticised by each of the speakers, as was the present financial system of the country. Each advised a radical change, and protested against a "makeshift safeguard" to allay panics, when "the real hope of the country lies in the establishment of a sound currency basis."

Mr. Conant took the ground that the present Congress had more than a currency problem on its hands, and one which demanded a readjustment of the entire financial system with a view toward flexibility and adaptability. He said that these ends were attained in the Fowler bill, and that the passage of that measure would be a long step in the right direction. He quoted portions of the recent speech of Mr. Aldrich, in which the Senator from Rhode Island spoke of the general demand for reform in banking methods, and explained the danger of expansion and inflation. Mr. Conant insisted that the Fowler bill anticipates these evils, while the Aldrich bill does not correct them.

He expressed the conviction that the Fowler bill meets most of the difficulties of the present system and establishes a currency plan which would be a cohesive whole, besides inducing co-ordination and mutuality among banks. Speaking of the panic, Mr. Conant said it was caused by a tremendous expansion of loans upon security, and he expressed the opinion that the officials of the Knickerbocker Trust Company were guilty of a criminal violation of the banking laws by accepting securities of a doubtful value and giving a promise to pay depositors on demand. He pointed out that a shrinkage in property values of more than five billions gave ample evidence that too much money had been loaned on bad securities. He also contended that the crash should have been worse under our present system, and said that the one thing which saved the country from an overwhelming stringency was the fact that the people knew the government would pay its obligations in gold. Mr. Conant argued that the provisions of the Aldrich bill would only apply when the country was in a terrible panic, because of the 6 per cent tax, and he said that the proposed extension of the bond secured currency was worse than any measure ever proposed by a South American dictator.

He favored a central bank and Mr. Fowler's scheme for the government guarantee of deposits, although he said that the latter idea could only safely be incorporated with a co-ordinate measure such as Mr. Fowler proposed. In support of a central bank, he mentioned the experience of Japan, which country tried the bond secured system and found it a failure, and then took up the central bank, with the result that specie payments were not suspended during the war with Russia.

Mr. Gage also spoke in favor of the Fowler bill, which he said proposed only that which was a proved success in other countries.

Mr. Johnston argued along the same line, and each of the speakers, when questioned by the committee, said that he would prefer no legislation at all to the Aldrich bill.

U. P. MAY MORTGAGE BRANCHES.

Rumor Again Afloat That Road Will Issue Bonds for $35,000,000.

Reports that have been circulated for several days to the effect that the Union Pacific Railroad would attempt to float a bond issue in the near future were repeated with some positiveness yesterday. The amount, it was stated, would not be less than $35,000,000 and would be secured by a first mortgage on sixteen hundred miles of branch lines in Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and Colorado. The proceeds of the sale, it was said, would be used to pay off current liabilities. This will be the first mortgage placed on the branch lines of the Union Pacific system, practically all of which have been constructed since 1897. The only other mortgage on the property is the one placed on the main line eleven years ago.

The last bond issue by the company was made last summer, and was for $75,000,000 20-year 4 per cent convertibles. An issue of $100,000,000 common stock was authorized at the same time to provide for the conversion of the bonds. The bonds were offered to stockholders at 90, but only a small amount were subscribed for, and over $70,000,000 of the issue was subsequently sold to a syndicate at 87½. The bonds were to provide funds for paying off current liabilities, equipment to be delivered, improvements, construction under way, and for other corporate purposes.

David Graham Phillips is the author of "Jack Candless's Pull," a short story in next Sunday's Magazine Section of The Tribune.

BANKERS HOLD DINNER

President of Group VII Says Aldrich Bill Is Step Backward.

Group VII of the New York State Bankers' Association, comprising banks of Brooklyn and Long Island, held its annual dinner last night in Brooklyn at the Clarendon Hotel. Brooklyn, however, was not as prominently represented at the dinner as heretofore, and it was suggested that this was because of the recent too much prominence into which some of that borough's bankers have come. Long Island, on the other hand, dispelled the fears which President Henry M. Randall said he had earlier in the day that the members from that section would have to "float down" by sending a fair sized contingent.

Mr. Randall, who is president of the Montauk Bank of Brooklyn, in his speech criticised those persons who were vying with each other to say the worst things about financial institutions. There was now, however, he said, a renewed confidence.

Mr. Randall expressed the opinion that the passage of the Aldrich bill now before the United States Senate would be a step backward, and that bankers were best qualified to suggest changes to the banking laws.

Ex-Senator Stephen M. Griswold, a bank director, spoke in favor of uniform banking laws and argued for their revision. He also expressed himself as against the payment of interest by banks. Ex-Senator Griswold said:

There is not much hope of placing the banking business of this country upon a solid basis as long as we have one form of laws governing trust companies, another form of laws for national banks and still another for state banks. The banking laws should be revised and made to apply equally to all financial institutions doing the same kind of business. This would check the present custom of paying a rate of interest to secure deposits which the bank cannot afford to do, and to a great extent stop the rivalry among banks and trust companies to secure business. No bank of deposit and discount should be called upon by the depositor to pay interest on daily balances.

The cost to the bank of carrying the ordinary business man's account is at least 2 per cent, leaving no profit to the banks if they are required to pay interest. Stop paying interest and enact laws which will apply equally to all national and state banks and trust companies which do the same kind of business and you will soon have the banking business of the United States on a foundation as safe as the government itself.

Dr. James M. Buckley, editor of "The Christian Advocate," expressed admiration for a man who is able to earn honestly $10,000,000. Such a man, he said, was out of the ordinary. There is nothing in the Bible against the rich, said Dr. Buckley, and a man who can earn several millions of dollars and keep it is a great man.

SECOND ELECTIVE TERM.

Senator Bourne Confident the People Will "Run" President Again.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Feb. 19.—Senator Jonathan Bourne, of Oregon, who offered a $1,000 prize some months ago for the best essay on the subject "Why President Roosevelt Should Be Reelected," said to-day that there were hundreds of brilliant writers competing for the prize. Within the last few weeks, he added, there had been an additional impetus given to the competition by the discussion of the President's message to Congress on labor subjects. The Senator said that he had attempted to read all the essays himself at first, but the manuscripts came in at such a rapid rate he soon found himself swamped and gave up the task as a bad job.

"The essays are all worth reading," said Senator Bourne, "and they all show a sincere appreciation of the President's brilliant record. Some of the essays are especially good, many of those written by unknown authors being well worthy of a place among the works of famous literary lights. After I had read so many of the papers that my head ached I turned them all over to the committee I appointed for the purpose, which will pick out the best and cause it to be published in the monthly magazine that is now holding the prize."

When Senator Bourne made his usual daily trip to the White House to-day he was asked if recent occurrences had changed his opinion on the third term, or, as he pleases to style it, the "second elective term," proposition.

"Not at all," he replied. "If anything, I am more strongly impressed than ever with the certainty of the signs that point to the President's renomination and re-election."

"Then you think he will run again?" some one in the ante-room of the President's office asked the Oregon Senator.

"He will not run; the people will run him," corrected Senator Bourne. "There is a good deal of difference between those two sentences. The President may not 'run' for the place and still may be compelled to take it. That is just what is going to happen."

Senator Bourne's $1,000 prize will be awarded on the 15th of next month.

BARTHOLDT FOR PEACE PRIZE.

Nominated by American Group of the International Parliamentary Union.

Washington, Feb. 19.—The American Group of the International Parliamentary Union, composed of members of the Senate and House of Representatives, held a meeting at the Capitol to-day and by unanimous vote Representative Richard Bartholdt, of St. Louis, was selected as the candidate of the American Group for the next Nobel peace prize. The nomination was in recognition of the service rendered by Dr. Bartholdt in personally persuading the support of Great Britain and Germany to the obligatory arbitration clauses presented to the second Hague conference by the United States.

JUSTICE REBUKES POLICE SERGEANT.

Justice Dowling, in the Supreme Court, yesterday administered a rebuke to Sergeant Werzansky, of Deputy Commissioner Hanson's staff, for loitering in the corridor of the court during the trials of several gambling house keepers when he should have been on duty in Brooklyn.

"This is not Brooklyn," said the justice when the sergeant was taken into the court. "Why are you hanging around here when these gambling cases are being tried?"

"I came to meet Sergeant O'Donohue," answered the officer.

"Well, you keep away from this building. You've got no business here," said Justice Dowling, and the officer departed quickly.

Louis Goldstein, of No. 73 Ludlow street, pleaded guilty to the charge of running a stuss game and was sentenced to eleven months in the penitentiary and fined $500. Henry Wagner and Joseph Lewis, who were convicted of running stuss games in Allen street, were fined $25 each.

PHILADELPHIA ELECTION RESULTS.

Philadelphia, Feb. 19.—Former State Senator Bayard Henry, City Party or Reform candidate, was elected to the Select Council from the Germantown Ward at yesterday's election in this city, defeating Captain John Davidson, the Republican candidate, by 216 votes. The total vote in the ward was: Henry, 5,039; Davidson, 4,823. In every other contest throughout the city the Republicans were successful by increased majorities. J. Howard Gendell was re-elected city solicitor, and Joseph R. Call and James A. Carey were elected magistrates. John O'Donnell, Democrat, was elected minority magistrate, defeating his nearest City Party's competitor by a substantial majority.

COLONEL STOKES APPEALS SUITS.

Colonel William H. Stokes, commander of the 23d Regiment, in Brooklyn, has appealed from the decision of Justice Marean in connection with two suits in which the appellant sued and was sued by his wife, Elizabeth Hitchings Stokes. Notice of the appeal was filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office in Brooklyn. The first suit instituted was brought by Colonel Stokes to annul his marriage on the ground that it was illegal. The second suit was instituted by Mrs. Stokes, who laid claim to the house where they had been living, at No. 606 St. Mark's avenue, on the ground that her husband deeded it to her after their marriage.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

Bulletin.

THE QUICKEST TRAIN TO CHICAGO.

The "Pennsylvania Special" is the eighteen-hour train between New York and Chicago. It is the one train of the world that covers over one thousand miles of track in three-quarters of a day, and if it ran on through Chicago westward at the same gait it would reach San Francisco in three days from New York. It is the turbiner of the rails. It is the quickest of all trains between New York and Chicago, and its regularity and reliability since its inauguration in June, 1905, has been more than noteworthy in the annals of railroading.

But even more than this its schedule is so well adapted to the needs of business men that they not only lose no time in transit, but actually save it. It is a happy and satisfying condition, when banker, broker, professional, or business man can close up his day's work, take the best equipped, the surest and quickest train, and arrive in Chicago an hour before the banks open. He can find, too, on the train almost all of the diversions of the evening, except the theatre and the billiard table.

The "Pennsylvania Special" (the 18-hour train to Chicago) leaves New York every day at 3.55 P. M. and arrives Chicago 8.55 the next morning.

HUGE ELECTION FRAUDS

Continued from first page.

that in hundreds of instances the names of bona fide voters were seized upon by vote pirates, and when the real elector came to cast his ballot he found that he had been made to walk the plank, so far as his franchise was concerned.

It has been discovered that there are many men in this city who do nothing but roll in luxury nine months out of the year, visit the racetracks, patronize Broadway restaurants and be general good fellows about town on the money they "earn" in the three months around election time. They have as complete a system of organizing bands of floaters as has Farley, the strike breaker, of breaking strikes.

PROFIT IN THE BUSINESS.

At least one individual who stands high in the opinion of a political organization not far from 14th street bought a new automobile the week following election last year and set himself up in the business of a bookmaker at the racetracks, on the money he made from organizing a large band of floaters in a district near the Bowery. It was found that so openly do the ballot pirates work that a layman could go into one of a couple of hundred polling places and by following any one of a majority of the voters see him voting again and again, consulting as he left each voting place a printed list of other polling places, followed by the name he was to vote on.

It may easily be seen that such a highly organized system of rascality requires the organizing ability of a man of brains, if not of scruples, and such men have been found engaged in the "business." It is stated on excellent authority that if it were possible to divulge the names of the chief vote pirates in this city the list would include some of the best known politicians in Tammany Hall. These, however, while they furnish the brains back of the schemes, always work through trusted lieutenants, and their hands are never shown to any one but one man.

One of the most illuminating samples of a "gentleman" vote pirate upon the political high seas was that of a physician in good standing in this borough who was looking for an appointment from Tammany Hall. The residents of his home were his father and brother, but he allowed four ballot thieves to register from his number.

If the three or four bills which will be framed upon the committee's recommendations become laws there will be two separate books, one for registration and one for Election Day.

Each will contain on separate sheets, the questions and the answers of the illiterate voter. These questions and the rigid check put on them will, it is thought, block any considerable declaration of illiteracy to avoid the identification by signature. The slips containing the questions and answers will be numbered, and the corresponding numbers must be written on the last column in the registration book opposite the name of the elector. Further checks in the handling of this feature in operation will be put in the laws, such as providing for an inspector of opposite political faith to the one who asked the questions originally, who shall repeat them on Election Day. If the voter is not illiterate it will undoubtedly be provided that a comparison of the signatures made on registration and election days shall be permitted to all watchers.

TO INCREASE SUPERINTENDENT'S POWER

It has also been found that it will be wise to increase the powers and the appropriation of the Superintendent of Elections for this district. Among these increased powers will be that to required the owner or lessee of any dwelling to furnish him with a list of the men living there. He may compel the owner to inform him when any one of them moves away. Failure to do this will be made a misdemeanor, incurring a penalty of $250, and in the case of two convictions subject to both fine and imprisonment.

If the owner or lessee is guilty of fraud in his dealings with the Superintendent of Elections he shall be subject to a penalty of $1,000, and this may be recovered in a civil action, and the leasehold may be sold to satisfy the claim. One of the important provisions that will probably appear in the new laws is that election districts shall be reduced from 500 to 400 voters to facilitate identification.

The Superintendent of Elections is hampered, it has been found, by the scarcity of deputies. It will undoubtedly be recommended that the superintendent be enabled to put a deputy in each district where fraud is suspected. It shall be the duty of this deputy to know the voters and be present on both the registration and election days. This will call for an increased appropriation.

One bright example of vote fraud was unearthed by the committee at the last election. A man about twenty years old voted in one election district and joined a crowd of other men who had voted there, and they all went to another election district. Although his youth was perfectly apparent, in the 2d Election District the young man voted on the name of a man who had given his age as forty. He was arrested, and within an hour a man high in the councils of Tammany called on Superintendent Leary, accompanied by a member of the law committee of Tammany Hall. This same member of the law committee bailed out the alleged floater on a bond already executed and approved.

The members of the committee are Edward Ridley Finch, chairman; Morris Einstein, Ralph Folks, Newell Lyon, Andrew P. Murray, Joseph E. Nejedly and Josiah T. Newcomb. Few of these men could be reached last night. These refused either to confirm or deny that The Tribune was in possession of some of the information which will be conveyed to the county committee to-night.

Mr. Newcomb admitted that the report was ready or nearly so, and would probably be submitted to the committee. He said that the committee had investigated the situation in the city very fully and had had the hearty co-operation and assistance of Superintendent Leary and Colin H. Woodward, his deputy superintendent.

Chairman Finch refused absolutely to divulge anything concerning the report, saying that the proper place to make it public was before the county committee. He did say, however, that the committee was the result, partly, at least, of Herbert Parsons's early morning visit to the polls in lower Manhattan on the last Election Day. He said that the report would probably be followed by the introduction of one or more bills at Albany to rectify the evils which the sub-committee had disclosed. The other members of the committee who could be reached at all flatly refused to be quoted in any way concerning its work.

Chairman Finch was loud in his praise of the work of the other members of the committee, and echoed Mr. Newcomb's praise of Superintendent Leary and Deputy Superintendent Woodward. He said that without their wonderful grasp of the situation and knowledge of the hamperings of the present laws the committee would have been greatly handicapped in its efforts.

BOWERY VOTERS NOT INVESTIGATED.

Superintendent of Elections Testifies in Independence League Case.

William Leary, State Superintendent of Elections, testified yesterday at the continuation of the hearing of the charges brought against him by the Independence League that at No. 35 Bowery there was a lodging house from which twenty-nine names were registered. Two of the names were reported by the police and put on the challenge list, while the remainder of the names were allowed to go uninvestigated. Nathan Vidaver, counsel for the league, brought out the fact that from several other places from which persons registered the police report had been accepted and no further investigation made.

From a list that had been prepared in his office Mr. Leary showed that altogether there had been 5,373 challenges made in New York County at the last election, 2,706 names having been reported by the police as not entitled to a vote. It was pointed out that 1,299 persons had registered from lodging houses and 560 from hotels who were not on the sworn lists of the proprietors. In explaining the methods of his office Mr. Leary said:

WRECKERS LEAVE RODA.

Must Abandon Work Till Storm Abates—Steamer Exposed.

Captain Andrews, of the Merritt & Chapman wreckers, with fourteen men, had his pumping apparatus working in different parts of the stranded steamer Roda at Jones Beach yesterday, and they were getting the water pretty well down when they had to abandon everything, take to their surf boats and come ashore. Heavy seas, driven by a southeast wind, were breaking over the vessel, and it looked as if she would be considerably damaged, if she didn't break up.

She was lying broadside to the beach in a very exposed position, with a heavy list to starboard. When the seas moderate the wreckers will resume work, but will have to do a big part of it over again, as the vessel has again filled with water.

The bark Puritan was moved yesterday a short distance to the westward of where she went aground and into a better position. She has not been damaged by the storm and the wreckers count on getting her afloat about March 1. The schooner Beck is a wreck. Her bottom floated ashore yesterday with a large part of her cargo of lumber. The wind moderated last night and the heavy seas were expected to die down.

SOUTHERN COTTON CONVENTION.

Dealing in Futures Defended as Absolutely Necessary to Life of Exchange.

Dallas, Tex., Feb. 19.—A feature of the first day's proceedings of the annual convention of the Southern Cotton Association to-day was the address of W. B. Thompson, president of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, on "The Functions of the Legitimate Cotton Exchanges." The substance of his argument was that the New Orleans Cotton Exchange is an indispensable adjunct to the cotton raising industry of the South in that it furnishes a market where the seller may post the price he is willing to take and the buyer may post what he is willing to pay for the staple. He declared against gambling where no actual cotton was involved, but favored dealing in futures, saying that this is absolutely necessary to the life of the exchange.

SUSPECTED DETECTIVE WHIPPED.

"Night Riders" Terrorize Town and Order Negroes to Go to Work.

Hopkinsville, Ky., Feb. 19.—Twenty-five masked "night riders," after seizing the telephone exchange and taking Town Marshal Waters, of Gracey, Christian County, prisoner, last night terrorized the inhabitants by firing guns and pistols. Then then took James Wooten, a white man, staying at a hotel, to the outskirts and whipped him, ordering him to leave town by morning.

After leaving warning for the negroes to go to work, the band rode off into Trigg County.

Wooten was suspected of being a detective.

PORTO RICO AS A TERRITORY.

Washington, Feb. 19.—An indirect recognition of Porto Rico as a territory of the United States was determined upon to-day by the House Committee on Insular Affairs by an amendment to a favorable report of the Cooper bill. That bill, as originally introduced, provides that all Spanish residents of Porto Rico, with certain specified exceptions, shall constitute "a body politics under the name of 'The People of Porto Rico.'" The committee amended the bill so as to read: "Under the name of 'The Territory of Porto Rico.'" And in that shape it was favorably reported.

It will be enough for legions of readers to be told that "Showing Things to Lambert," a Shorty McCabe story by Sewell Ford, will appear in next Sunday's Magazine Section of The Tribune.